



AMERICAN NEWSMAN POSES WITH CHOU EN-LAI IN PEKING



William Worth, correspondent for Afro-American, Baltimore weekly, is shown with Red Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai in Peking last month. (See pages 4 and 5 for legal

Picture by Marc Riboud, Magnum Photos
opinion of the U.S. Dep't. of State's position on the entry of American newsmen into Red China.)

Crusade for "People" Previews Feb. 5

Judge Juvenal Marchisio will preview President Eisenhower's much-heralded "People to People"

program for the OPC at the Open House Feb. 5. The program calls for utilizing the contacts abroad of thirty-five million first and second generation Americans to bring the message of American



JUVENAL MARCHISIO

can democracy to the inhabitants of many nations through direct personal contacts.

Marchisio, a co-chairman of the program, is a Democrat in background. He served as president of American Relief for Italy following the Second World War. At present he is Justice of the Domestic Relations court of New York City.

Following supper OPC's songstress Julie Whitney will entertain in the bar.

Club Calendar

Tues., Feb. 5 - Open House - Judge Juvenal Marchisio. 6:00 p.m., followed by usual buffet supper. (See story, this page.)

Thurs., Feb. 7 - Luncheon - French Ambassador to the U.S. Herve Alphand. 12:30 p.m. Members and guests. Reservations available now.

Tues., Feb. 12 - Open House. Details to be announced.

Thurs., Feb. 14 - Valentine's Day Luncheon in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey. 12:30 p.m. Members and guests. Reservations available now.

Tues., Feb. 19 - Regional Dinner: Belgium. Featuring Belgian Congo. Reception, 6:30 p.m. Dinner, 7:30 p.m. \$3.50. (Subscription Series No. 3 valid.) (Note corrected date and Subscription Series.)

MRS. CHAPELLE FREED

Mrs. Georgette Meyer ("Dickey") Chapelle crossed out of Hungary last week end, in good health but relieved to see the end of more than seven weeks as a Communist prisoner.

"They did not beat me or torture me . . . they don't have to do that sort of thing to get what they want," she told Western newsmen. "I was lucky. I only had fifty days of it."

Mrs. Chapelle, a 36-year-old freelance photographer, refused to discuss her fellow prisoners "because I might get them in trouble." She did, however, describe her ten by eight foot and virtually lightless cell, her wood plank bed, and the prison diet of cabbage and potatoes.

On leave of absence from the Research Institute of America, where she heads the Public Information Division, Mrs. Chapelle entered Hungary on Dec. 5. Within fifteen kilometers of the border she was halted by sub-machine gun fire and arrested by frontier guards.

On Jan. 26 a municipal court in Budapest found her guilty of illegal entry. Her sentence -- fifty days -- was cancelled out by the time she had spent in prison already and she was ordered out of Hungary "forever."

According to several newsmen in Budapest during her trial, illegal entry was the least serious of eight possible charges against her.

Mrs. Chapelle's picture coverage of Hungarian escapees in Austria already has appeared in two issues of *Life* magazine. Her trip to the border was as a photographer for the International Rescue Committee, she said after her release.

Leo Cherne, executive director for the Research Institute of America, said in New York Jan. 28 that Mrs. Chapelle was expected back in New York on Jan. 30. He said she will return to her job at the Institute.

The OPC is reserving the Open House program on Feb. 12 for an address by Mrs. Chapelle.

NOTICE

The Invitations and Seating Subcommittee of the Annual Awards Dinner Committee regrets the delay in mailing of invitations. The invitations should be out within the week.

COMMITTEES



Overseas Members Liaison

Free-lancer *Lin Root*, recently returned from assignments in Europe, reported to the Overseas Members Liaison Committee on her contacts with OPCers during her trip.

Miss Root said that Sir Winston Churchill who accepted honorary membership in the Club in August "sent his warm thanks to the OPC for the compliment they paid him in inviting him to become an honorary member and is happy to accept the invitation.

"However, as he had recently returned from the South of France with serious influenza, his state of health precluded any official presentation of the membership card. It was thought desirable therefore to have the card accepted for him with suitable ceremony at the Clubhouse."

Details of this presentation are now being arranged by the Liaison Committee.

Miss Root further reported that members in Germany, Austria, France and England commented on Club contacts with overseas members, some "compliments, some complaints." The Committee is at present considering the suggestions and possible improvements in overseas contacts.

The Committee is proposing the following program for "bridging the gap" between returning overseas members and the Club:

(1) The overseas member returning to New York is requested to notify the OPC of his impending arrival;

(2) Member is requested to make himself known at the desk and to fill out local address card;

(3) Mr. Foley will be called upon member's arrival to welcome him and to introduce him to any members present.

Overseas members, Miss Root reported, requested increased coverage of members' activities and whereabouts and less news of speeches, etc., in the Bulletin. *Charles Robbins*, Chairman

THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB Officers and Board

President: Wayne Richardson; *Vice Presidents:* Cecil Brown, Ansel E. Talbert, Lawrence G. Blochman; *Secretary:* Will Yolen; *Treasurer:* A. Wilfred May.

Board of Governors: John Barkham, Thomas Curran, Emanuel Freedman, Ben Grauer, Ruth Lloyd, John Luter, Kathleen McLaughlin, Will Oursler, Madeline D. Ross, Cornelius Ryan, Thomas P. Whitney, John Wilhelm, Helen Zotos; *Alternates:* Reavis O'Neal, Harold Lavine, J. C. Dine, Elizabeth Fagg.

Past Presidents: W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian Kirtland, Louis Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell Thomas, Wythe Williams (deceased).



Col. Barney Oldfield shows Larry LeSueur and OPC President Wayne Richardson his idea of an old profession in a new light.

Photo: Berel Firestone

OLDFIELD FOUND FEWER HEROES, MORE HUMOR IN WARTIME PRESS

Col. Barney Oldfield, a veteran newspaperman and movie press agent turned paratrooper and career officer, was honored at the OPC Book Evening Jan. 24.

His latest literary venture, *Never a Shot in Anger*, provided the peg for a lively discussion on the problems of war reporting. Six of the OPCers prominently mentioned in the Duell, Sloan & Pearce publication participated in the evening's discussion.

It is the author's thesis that the Second World War was the high water mark of what he believes is a rapidly vanishing profession - that of the war correspondent. As a public relations officer, organizer and guiding spirit of a war-time press camp who knew most of the 1,828 men and women accredited by the U.S. to cover the war, he treats them from a new point of view. He sees most of them in less heroic, but more humorous, proportions than they hitherto have seen themselves.

Despite this point of view, *Sigrid Schultz*, *Burnet Hershey*, *Frank Conniff*, *Larry LeSueur*, *Ben Wright* and *Eliot Elisofon* joined with no apparent hard feelings in discussing such relevant topics as how to "beat the handouts," what makes a good censor, "jumping the gun," how to organize a press camp and how real should a war photo be?

The evening included a showing of "Beachhead Revisited," an American Airlines film on the fifth anniversary of D-Day, with the participation of a number of OPCers who had covered the event.

Past President *Bob Considine* emceed the Memorial Library Committee's program.

NOTICE

Treasurer *A. Wilfred May* announces that members' chits are available for inspection at any time in the Club business office. Upon special request the chits will be mailed to the members after the bill had been paid.

The Overseas Press Bulletin is published weekly by The Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., 35 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y. Tel.: MU 6-1630.

John Wilhelm, Chairman, Bulletin Publication Committee

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OVERSEAS TICKER



PARIS

Princess Caroline of Monaco disrupted the operations of most Paris offices and her advent caused an invasion of Monaco reminiscent of the famous wedding. *Dave Schoenbrun*, who had just chalked up exclusive interviews with Gen. Lauris Norstad, Pierre Mendes-France and Ingrid Bergman, is reported to have received a cable from CBS in New York saying, "Now for the important job, Monaco." Others in Monaco included Dave's assistant, *Lou Cioffi*; George McArthur and Mike Nash, AP; Larry Collins and Robert Ahier, UP; and Jack Lee, INS.

Henry Giniger, *N.Y. Times*, recovering from a rough case of jaundice after his Hungarian experience.

Tom Dozier, *Time*, returned from New York home leave with family, to find with horror that his Paris flat had been used as a *maison de rendezvous* by their maid, who managed with her friends to drink up the entire contents of the tastefully accumulated *cave* including whiskey, cognac, champagne and such superb vintages as Chateau Latour 1934.

Phil Whitcomb of Macnens (John MacNair's European News Service) and Ben Bradlee, *Newsweek*, back in Paris from the snows of Switzerland - Braunschweig and Klosters, respectively.

Carl Hartman, AP transferred from Paris to Budapest after temporary assignment in Vienna, while Dave Mason jaunted to Algiers for AP. Charlie Lane, AP New Delhi bureau chief, passed through his old Paris headquarters en route to home leave. *Bernard S. Redmont*

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Behind the Scenes: MIKE SULLIVAN

Picture and Story by Bruce Lee

The pounding of traffic, the rush of deadlines, the immediacy of world events and ever-present daily pressures somehow seem to fade in the smiling presence of Mike Sullivan.

A bartender of the old Irish school, Mike steers his charges at the OPC through the troubled seas of reflection commenting softly, "It's a tight ship but a happy one."

Mike has served as bartender, friend, and confidant of the Club for two years. His training started in his home territory at the Statler Hotel in Boston. He had begun to get the hang of mixing drinks well when the Second World War interrupted his career.

As a draftee, his size and appearance made him a natural candidate for the Military Police where he earned his Corporal's stripes and a rough-and-ready reputation.

Civilian life found Mike working as a salesman for the Technical Scales Co. Somehow the job had little fascination for him and a short while later he was back at his old stand in Boston, tending bar in the Biltmore, before coming to New York.

It was in this post-graduate course in Boston that Mike developed the philosophy, "Don't waste time on special recipes; just give them the full amount of liquor."

In addition to tending bar, Mike



MIKE SULLIVAN

serves as shop steward for the union, Local 6, and recently signed the OPC to its first union contract. "In a way I hated to do it," Mike sighed, "Negotiations disturb the tranquility of the members."

"You know," he continued, "I came here when the Club started. It's a wonderful thing to grow up with. I like newspaper men. They're average drinkers but they hold their liquor better. They're more responsible."

"As for flat feet, I'm only 37. I haven't had time to get them."

TALBERT TELLS OF COLD CO-EXISTENCE

by L.B.N. Gnaedinger

An eyewitness account of the entrance of the United States into the contest for control of Antarctica was provided at an OPC Open House Jan. 22 by Vice President *Ansel E. Talbert*. He spent two months with the present U.S. Navy-directed expedition into the White Continent. His experiences included flying over the South Pole four times.

Talbert said that in establishing a settlement in Antarctica, the U.S. is not alone. Soviet Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and Britain are among the countries which now have bases there. The U.S. at present has more settlers on record in Antarctica than any other country but the Russian population, which has not been disclosed officially, may be greater.

Talbert said a result of the American colonization conceivably could be the establishment of a United Nations mandate for the Antarctic continent, as some portions are claimed by several nations. (The United States has made no official claims.)

Amid the most eventful period of Antarctica's history, the "original inhabitants" continue for the most part to live as they have lived for centuries. This was made evident in Talbert's color film of a mother seal and her baby cuddling on the offshore ice.

Finding something to do outside of camp routine rather than finding something to eat was frequently the problem of the American colonists with whom Talbert stayed. Another problem was sleep, because with twenty-four hours of daylight in the Antarctic summer there were no perceptible bedtime hours and the moment when one colonist might feel sleepy might coincide with a poker game in the communal living quarters. Talbert met this problem by skiing five or six miles a day, after which he was able to sleep through the brightest night and the noisiest game.

A hut and supplies used by the Scott expedition of 1912 which perished on a return journey from the Pole were found in good condition by the Americans at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. Talbert's movies showed a member of the latest expedition eating a biscuit from a case with Scott's London stencils showing as clearly as when they first were brushed on.

Talbert's pictures also depicted such surface travel hazards as crevasses and offshore ice cracks of the type in which three members of the present U.S. Antarctic party perished. His aerial views took his audience over the grandeur of endless snow and ice deserts to the new settlement directly at the South Pole - the prime accomplishment to date of U.S. Task Force 43's dangerous mission.

Morris Ernst Gives OPC Legal Opinion that STATE DEP'T. ACTING UNCONSTITUTIONALLY ON CHINA

(In response to a query from the Overseas Press Club, Morris Ernst, well-known New York civil liberties lawyer, wrote the following opinion on the attempt of the U.S. State Dep't. to forbid the entry of American newspapermen into Red China. The immediate issue concerns the recent trip to Red China of two Look magazine newsmen and one reporter for the Afro-American weekly publication. The newsmen have been threatened with revocation of their passports and financial coercions)

(Stating that the "only information made available to us...with respect to the facts in this situation is that contained in the articles carried by certain newspapers on December 29, 1956..." Ernst quotes two executive orders governing the issuance of passports by the Secretary of State as the authority under which he assumes the passports have been revoked. The following is an extract from the remaining statement.)

It is our opinion that the action of the Department of State as reported in the newspapers deprives the three correspondents of their rights of Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Movement without due process of law in violation of the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution.

Freedom of Movement

The Fifth Amendment provides "no person shall be...deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law..."

The Department of State has attempted to turn the clock back to a time when the writ of *Ne Exeat Regno* prevailed, and the right to travel was at the pleasure (usually displeasure) of the King. If the Department is historically minded, it would have been far better if it had looked to the Magna Charta: "It shall be lawful for the time to come, for anyone to go out of our Kingdom and return safely, by land or water, saving his allegiance to us."

At one time the denial of a passport was merely the denial of a letter of introduction to a foreign power and the revocation of such letter of introduction was merely a withdrawal of a purported non-obligatory protection of our Nation to the holder of such letter of introduction. At this moment of our history, the State Department has left our public in doubt as to whether the rights claimed by the Department go to the protection of American citizens travelling in other lands, or to the desire of the State Department to have no citizen of our Republic interfere with any policy position taken by the State Department at any

particular moment of history. The Department argues as a matter of law in both directions, but is increasingly embarrassed when it rests its position on either base. If the theory be one of protection of the citizen, the courts are increasingly giving such argument less weight since the protection is unclear and, above all, limited in its scope, and in no way does the passport document obligate our Republic to take any steps. Nor could it ever be deemed a corollary to a passport that force of arms must be used by our Republic to fulfill any purported commitment read into the act of issuance of a passport. Such legal philosophy became clear in the Vogler affair in Hungary. On the other hand, if the Department argues that it does not wish any position taken by the Secretary of State to be beclouded by the utterance of an American newspaperman in a foreign land, both law and modern techniques undermine the position of the Department. On the law level, the Department is faced with the basic right of a citizen to roam our planet. On the technical level, modern methods of communication permit a citizen to communicate by radio, as well as by the printed word, into any foreign land into which the Secretary of State prefers out of emotional insecurity to deny entry to newspapermen. On this level after testing in Court, the State Department was compelled to recede from the anomalous position that Judge William Clark would be granted a passport to go to Germany but not permitted to enter Berlin. We leave aside at this moment the arguments made in many cases in our courts that the legal stand of the Secretary of State with respect to the spread of ideas in foreign lands by American citizen is antithetical to the matrix of our Constitution and the core of the philosophy of freedom which we are endeavoring to sell to all people of all nations.

Above all, since 1953, it has been a crime for an American citizen to attempt to leave this country without a passport. (8 USCA, §1185). It should only be added that this prohibition on travel has not come to its final test in our courts because of a decision by the Executive branch of our Government that the issue should be avoided for final testing.

Freedom of the Press

The First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

The State Department contends that a newspaper correspondent sacrifices, or at least reduces, his freedom of the press when he leaves our shores, and

that such sacrifice is imposed by its mandates and does not solely arise because of restrictions laid down by other sovereigns. Originally, the First Amendment related to a right to print or speak. In constitutional terms, we have via Holmes and Brandeis, shifted the philosophy of this right so that the present stream of law clearly indicates that the crux of the right is not for the speaker or the printer but is the right of our public to read, to hear and to see. This philosophy is based on the theory that truth has a better chance of emerging in a fair and free marketplace of thought than by any other process known to man. We have staked our all in constitutional terms on truth emerging from the matching of wits. In fact, this philosophy is the essential distinction between our way of life and that of Totalitarian -- Fascist or Communist Governments.

To say that the right of the American people to a full and free press does not include the right to receive news from abroad from American foreign correspondents is vulnerable on most profound constitutional grounds. Although the United States Supreme Court has not yet been called upon to rule directly on the extra-territoriality of the First Amendment, nevertheless, in our opinion, any restriction of the First Amendment to the boundaries of our Republic would be

On the other hand...

DAVID LAWRENCE SAYS -

The "trading with the enemy act" forbids with which the United States is engaged a home jurisdiction has never been followed by a treaty of peace.

So far as the State Department is concerned, let down the bars for one set of citizens in view of American citizens who today want to visit or

The press is subject to law just as are the United States decided this in 1937 when it decided that the press does not immunize the press from the law, nor from any of the regulations concerning work with respect to all businesses. "Freedom of the press does not include freedom to violate laws on the statute books." (*New York Herald Tribune*.)

MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADERS SAY

It would be different if a legitimate press newsmen were to be able to find out anything about Communism in China and allowed to do so there is anything of real importance to come out of the covered by the appropriate government organization.

To us, *Look* magazine and the *Baltimore Sun* but a cheap publicity stunt to gain notoriety for

It plays directly into the hands of the Chinese whether it is diplomatic recognition or recognition be able to fraternize with U.S. citizens who have their bloodstained, murderous activities forgotten by the family of nations. (William Lash, Publisher,

COVERAGE

rejected since, in simple terms, it would only result in situations such as the instant case where one man, Mr. Dulles, is deciding where the American public can send its enquiring reporters and through whose minds the American public shall receive its information.

Mr. Dulles contends that any Secretary of State has the naked power to forbid or at least throttle the flow of American gathered and screened information from any section of the World and if our Secretary of State possessed the power he claims without review, our Foreign Office could, as a matter of whim or spite, refuse to allow our correspondents even to go, for example, to England during the recent Dulles-Eden impasse. In our opinion, the courts will hold that the American people have the constitutional right to receive news from employees of our press and not be compelled to look exclusively in our search for knowledge to the reports released either through diplomatic or consular services or by news screened by foreign correspondents permitted by foreign sovereigns to enter areas purportedly illegal for travel by our citizens. In a long line of cases, our constitution has been interpreted to envisage an independent press and not a press which is an arm of our Executive or Legislative branches of Government.

forbids the presence of Americans in countries in the midst of hostilities. The armistice signed at Panmunjom ended hostilities with Red China.

concerned, the press is a line of business. To involve a discrimination against all other lines of business or trade with Red China.

as in any other business. The Supreme Court of the United States said the first amendment to the Constitution protects the organization of labor unions by reporters and the working conditions imposed by the government. "Freedom of the press" does not, of course, mean that the press is a business. (Jan. 16, 1957. Copyright, *The*

ERSAYS-

ate purpose were served by such trips, if the only purpose - but of course they will be completely satisfied to see nothing of importance. Further if the only purpose out of Red China it can certainly be discredited.

altho' the Negro weekly are indulging in nothing but lies for their publications.

the Chinese Communists who want recognition, recognition by the American press. They want to be recognized that they will somehow seem respectable, forgotten, and they themselves accepted into the family. (Jan. 14, 1957.)

As with all fundamental legal problems, the courts must decide issues on a risk for risk basis. In this situation, the choice is between possible embarrassment to our foreign service on the one hand, and an informed American people on the other. In our opinion, the courts will decide on the latter.

Due Process

Since the Bauer case our courts have been increasingly concerned with that due process which requires hearings before action by our State Department. As we interpret the newspaper reports, the State Department despite innumerable recent court decisions, still takes the stand that it can revoke a passport without notice and proper hearing. In a recent case, it was forcefully pointed out that even Adam and Eve got a hearing before they were driven out of the Garden of Eden.

Basic to the guarantees of the Bill of Rights is the concept of "due process." Any deprivation of liberty to which the Government is a party is unconstitutional if it is "arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the State to effect." It is well established that the rational connection between the remedy provided and the evil to be curbed must be much greater where Freedom of the Press is involved. A controlled or even limited press is not the remedy for the inability of our Governments even to provide or seek protection for our nationals overseas. Moreover, essential elements of due process are notice and an opportunity to be heard. The law is clear that the regulation of passports must be administered, not arbitrarily or capriciously, but fairly, applying the law equally to all citizens without discrimination and with due process adapted to the exigencies of the situation. This is especially true where the unwarranted denial may constitute both deprivation of personal liberty and property.

If the newspaper reports are to be believed the revocation of the passports has been accomplished by a statement to that effect issued by the Department Press Officer without notice or hearing of any kind. Our opinion has been directed primarily to members of the press and the right of our people to hear and read. The constitutional implication, however, goes far beyond the stretches of the First Amendment. For example, if the control claimed by Mr. Dulles were constitutional surely he would claim the right to prevent, for example, the leading official of the United States Olympic team from attending an international Olympic conference in any other land which, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, should be barred for entrance to American citizens. I am informed that this particular issue is

likely to arise as well as the collateral issues which relate to international conferences of scientists where the meeting place, in effect, is sought to be controlled by our Secretary of State.

In conclusion, we note that the State Department has also announced that the cases of the newspapermen were "being called to the attention of the Treasury Department in view of the relevant provisions of the Trading With The Enemy Act. (50 USCA §1). We have reviewed the Trading With The Enemy Act, and it would be difficult to imagine a newspaper man acting in violation of such statute. The statute in the main, assuming even that Red China is, "an enemy" under the Act, was directed to behavior patterns quite remote from the function of a newspaperman.

Ever since Judge Warren's opinion in the segregation case of May 1954, we have realized that the high value of that opinion stemmed in part from the fact that laymen could read and understand it. Addressing your Club, we have left this opinion unfettered by legalisms such as lists of citations; so that even newspapermen will not be heard to complain about the mysticisms of law.

Ann Meuer, Overseas Press Club Photographer. Photographer of Adlai Stevenson, Princess Grace of Monaco, etc. Telephone COrtlandt 5-9728 and REgent 7-5863.

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NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS ACTIVE

LEONARD ALLEN, *Television News* Editor since Sept. '52 to present; National Broadcasting Co. from 1942 to present (less 3 yrs. Army service). Proposed by *William McAndrew*; seconded by *John Rich*.

OMER ANDERSON, *Kemsley Newspapers*, April '49 to present (Bonn); *Los Angeles Times*, Nov. '43 to Jan. '45; *Los Angeles Daily News*, Jan. '45 to April '45; INS, April '45 to Nov. '48 (US & Paris, Berlin). Proposed by *Wayne Richardson*; seconded by *Charles Robbins*.

THERESE BONNEY (re-instatement), *New York Times*, 1926-30; *Town & Country*, 1926-27; *Collier's*, 1941-43; *NY World*, 4 yrs. Proposed by *Madeline D. Ross*; seconded by *Lawrence G. Blochman*.

JOHN DOMINIS, *Time-Life Int'l* since 1949, Presently Hong Kong. Proposed by *Wayne Richardson*; seconded by *Charles Robbins*.

ROY ESSOYAN, *Associated Press* since 1945 (China, Hawaii, NY) presently USSR. Proposed by *Wayne Richardson*; seconded by *Michael G. Crissan*.

ALBERT FICK, presently with *Argus South African Newspapers* (NY); *Time-Life*, April '44 to Dec. '49 (Southern Africa); *New York Times*, March '50 to Oct. '56 (Southern Africa). Proposed by
(Continued on following page)



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APPLICATIONS (Cont'd from page 6)

John Barkham; seconded by Emanuel Freedman.

ADELINE FITZGERALD, presently corres. *Perry Newspapers*, Florida (France); *Chicago Sun-Times*, Oct. '46 to '50 (US & Paris, London); *Chicago American*, 1926 to 1946 (Tahiti, Nassau, Cuba); *Chicago Daily News*, **interlude Dec. '31 to April '33. Proposed by William Westlake; seconded by Kathleen McLaughlin.

TOM MASTERSON, Associated Press, Chief of Bureau Beirut since March '56; AP, Aug. '37 to Mar. '56 (US & China, Singapore, Paris, Stockholm). Proposed by Wayne Richardson; seconded by Charles Robbins.

IGOR OGANESOFF, *Business Int'l* since '54, CBS since '56, *Christian Science Monitor* since '56 (Japan, Korea). Proposed by Dan Kurzman; seconded by N.F. Allman.

GORDON TAIT, Associated Press, Chief of Bureau Sydney since Oct. '48, April '39 to Oct. '48 (London). Proposed by Wayne Richardson; seconded by Michael G. Crissan.

LESTER ZIFFREN, United Press Assns., July '27 to Dec. '36 (U.S., South America, and Spain). Proposed by J.D. Fendell; seconded by Richard Dyer.

ASSOCIATE

MAURICE ADAMS, *Sydney Morning Herald*; Reuters, June '45 to April '49 (Egypt); South African Press Assoc., Oct. '45 to Dec. '48 (Egypt). Proposed by Marguerite Cartwright; seconded by G.E. McCadden.

E.B. BERLINRUT, *Newark Sunday Call*, Asst. City Editor, July '29 to June '42; City News Service, stringer, '35 - '42; Pan American Magazine, managing Ed., Jan. '46 to Aug. '46 (Mexico, Guatemala, NYC). Proposed by Robert E. Robischon; seconded by Evans P. Houghton.

FRANK T. BUCHNER, Newhouse Papers, May '35 to Sept. '39; Feature writer, US State Dept, July '42 to May '43 (China). Proposed by Abner A. Layne; seconded by A.F. Monroe.

MARY COBURN, Reader's Digest since Jan. '35, presently Assoc. Editor. Proposed by Mary Hornaday; seconded by Christine Hotchkiss.

GEORGE FREDERICK ELWERS, *Iron Age Magazine* Dec. '49 to Mar. '50 Regional NewsEd., Mr. '50 to Dec. '52 Machinery Ed. Proposed by Samuel W. Baker; seconded by R.A. Duffus.

DOROTHY FULDHEIM, TV Station WEWS, since Sept. '47; WJW, Mr. '43 to May '47; free-lance '25 to '43 (Europe, Middle East). Proposed by Leroy Keller; seconded by William C. Payette.

RICHARD D.S. MARSHALL, Assoc. Ed. McGraw Hill since '56; *Boston Daily Record*, '40 to '41; *Sinclair News*, Picture Ed. '48 to '49; *Eutectic News*,

'49 to '52; *Police Gazette*, '52 to '54; *Fashion & Travel Mag.* '55 to '56. Proposed by Wayne Richardson; seconded by Charles Lanius.

DONALD L. PERRIS, TV Station WEWS, April '48 to present, News Ed.; Cleveland Press, April '43 to Aug. '44; Armed Forces Radio Mr. '46 to Aug. '46 (Japan); *Dover Daily Reporter*, Nov. '46 to April '47; *Springfield Daily News*, April '47 to April '48. Proposed by William C. Payette; seconded by Leroy Keller.

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Sol Witner Sanders, *Business Week*.

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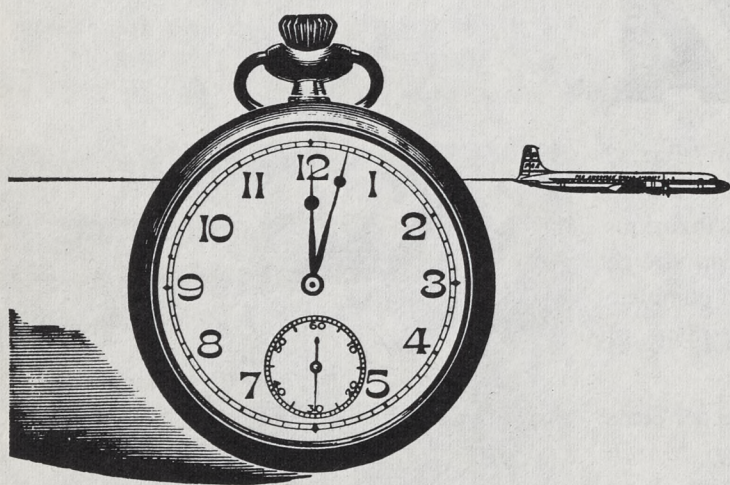
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